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February 11, 1974 Volume V, Issue 25 INDIANA—PURDUE UNIVERSITY, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Film processing, posters available on campus

By TOMMY FRANKE

Students, are you aware that there is a place on campus where you can get film developed, slides made, and posters drawn?

And do you know that you have at your disposal opaque projectors, felt board, easles, television sets, and tape recorders?

These things, as well as many other services and pieces of equipment, are available to any student, faculty or staff member through the Learning Resource Center, located in the basement of the Library.

The only prerequisites for taking advantage of these free services is that the work be for a university project and that the center is notified soon enough to give them enough time to make the necessary arrangements.

Dr. Kenneth J. Balthaser, director of the center, noted, "We can usually work on pretty short notice. However, it sure does help us when we have enough notice to be able to meet the needs that have been expressed to us."

He added that students have "complete and free access to any equipment we have." Some of the equipment that is available at the center includes: lluiletin, chalk, felt-flannel and magnetic boards, projection carts, filmstrip, motion picture and overhead projectors, phonographs and stereos, screens, public address systems, slide projectors, tape recorders, and television sets.

The center will also provide assistance in setting up and running requested equipment.

Balthaser added, "Most students now can work almost any piece of equipment just after looking at the equipment. There is a far cry from the past when the equipment was more complicated."

The center will also work on projects for university use. For example, if a student or faculty member has some pictures in a book that he wants to show to a large class, he can take the book to the center and slides will be made for him.

Other projects that the center does are: dry mounting, film developing, photography, and lettering for flyers, posters and original slides.

Students are limited to five units of one project at a time, such as five slides or five posters.

The staff at the Learning Resource Center consists of Balthaser, Larry Wahli, assistant director, and Robert Novi, two full-time receptionists and 21 part-time student assistants. Balthaser has a doctorate and Wahli has a masters, both with majors in structural systems technology. Novi has a baccalaureate in radio and television.

Balthaser said, "The students are the ones that do the actual set-ups and have the primary contacts with faculty and staff." He added that the students do over 1000 set-ups per month for faculty use alone.

He mentioned that most of the students who come to work at the center have little or no experience in audio-visual areas, but simply need a job.

There are two other locations on campus that the Learning Resource Center is in charge of. One, in Room 204 of Kettler Hall, is an independent study center. Here, students check out media-based programs such as filmstrips and movies that are relevant to their area of study.

The audio laboratory, also located on the second floor of Kettler, is also a part of the Learning Resource Center. Both locations are staffed by students working part-time for the Center.

Also, there is an audio and visual intercom system connecting all three areas.

The center sends out a list of films that are expected on campus the next week to all faculty and staff members. Any person who wants to view one of these films, or who wants to order a specific film, can contact the center.

This spring Wahli will be directing a number of photography-related workshops through the Indiana-Purdue Continuing Education office.



photo by Jack Crance

Footprints lead up a bank of snow, becoming a part of the jumbled winter crossroads.



photo by Cindi Johnson

Barry Secaur labors while his children, Micky and Amy, enjoy themselves in the snow.



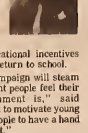
photo by Cindi Johnson

An unidentified man fills up several gas cans in his trunk. While some people use these containers for recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles, others use them for hoarding purposes in these days of shortages.

IU-PU sociology major to contend for Sheriff

By MARK FRANKE

"I offer myself as a viable alternative to a vast political machine," said Bob Alderman in announcing his candidacy for Allen County Sheriff in the May Democratic primary. Alderman is a sophomore at Indiana-Purdue, majoring in sociology.



Alderman is stressing police-citizen communication in his campaign. He said that the police need to better understand the people and the community. To improve this understanding, Alderman proposes to provide paid educational incentives for policemen to return to school.

"My whole campaign will steam from how important people feel their voice in government is," said Alderman. "I want to motivate young people and poor people to have a hand in this government."

He said that he knows what young people want, citing his four years of attendance at IU-PU as experience. He also said that his background enables him to understand the problems of poor people.

"I want to motivate these people to go out and work for change," Alderman said, referring especially to IU-PU students. He said that he wants to represent change.

Alderman criticized Republican Sheriff hopeful Charles Meeks' drug proposals. "Drug addiction is a social problem as well as a law enforcement problem," he said. "We can bust pushers over and over, but as long as there is one addict on the streets, there will be someone to supply him."

He said that although there should be a continual crackdown on pushers, the drug problem will be licked only when the cause of addiction is discovered and cured.

"Social agencies are going to have to come up with answers as to the causes of addiction. Society has to find out what motivates potential users to become addicted and cure the problem there," Alderman said.

Alderman thinks that the proposed regional corrections center is "one of the best ideas yet." He said that the center should stress rehabilitation rather than correction.

He hopes that facilities for pre-trial detention can be improved to the extent that the 100-year-old Allen County Jail can be closed down entirely. He said that a structure that old and out-dated "has no business in Allen County."

The jail presently detains those suspects awaiting trial who cannot afford to post bail. The building also is used to house those who have been convicted of misdemeanors.

Alderman wants the courts to be more lenient in placing misdemeanor offenders in the custody of social agencies rather than sending them to jail.

Alderman hoopes to combine the facilities of the Allen County Sheriff's Department with the Fort Wayne City Police Department to cut down on duplication. Areas of duplication to be combined under Alderman's plan would be communications, records, and vehicle maintenance.

He said that vehicle maintenance alone would provide a great savings to taxpayers. Presently the city operates a police garage to repair and maintain city police vehicles while the Sheriff must contract out the county's vehicle work.

He also plans to emphasize minority employment in the Sheriff's Department should he be elected. He said that presently there are no minority members of the department.

Alderman has been a student at Indiana Purdue on and off for the last four years. In addition, he attended the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy at Indiana University, where he was awarded an academic achievement award by State Attorney General Theodore Sendak for graduating Number One in his class.

Alderman has also attended the Indiana State Police school on organized crime and the Provost Martial General's training school. He served for three years as a military policeman in the Far East.

He has been with the Sheriff's Department for six years, serving first in the jail as both a guard and desk sergeant. He is presently in the detective bureau serving as a warrant officer.

Mann featured in faculty recital

Adrian Mann, lecturer in music at Indiana-Purdue University and principal bass with the Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra, will be featured artist at a faculty recital at 8:00 p.m. Saturday, February 16, in the auditorium of Neff Hall. The event is free and open to the public.

Mann will play a new bass instrument, made by Frederick C. Lyman, Jr., in November, 1973. Also performing will be Sherry Feintuch, piano and harpsichord. The program will include compositions by Bach, Scarlatti, Jantzsch, Laska, Dragonetti, Debussy, John Mann and Botfesini.

Mann is the son of musicologist Alfred Mann, director of the Bach Choir in Bethlehem, Pa., and editor of American Choral Review. He received the Artist Diploma from the New School of Music in Philadelphia in 1969 and went on to obtain his Master of Music at the Catholic University of America, where he is presently a candidate for the Doctor of Musical Arts degree in Double Bass, a program which he helped institute.

Mann's principal teachers have been Samuel Hollingsworth, Frederick Zimmerman and John Mathews. His orchestral experience has included the Colorado Philharmonic, the Orchestra International Inventus in Salerno, Italy, and the Goldovsky Opera Theater. His most recent engagements have been with the Richmond Symphony Orchestra and as principal of the U.S Marine Band and White House Orchestra. His numerous solo and chamber music performances have included solo recitals in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., and as guest artist with the Curtis String Quartet.

'Tempest Storm' to speak on burlesque ert

Tempest Storm, a stripper, will speak on the burlesque art at Indiana-Purdue Thursday, at 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. in the ballroom of the Student Union.

According to Jim Bolinger, student activities director, Miss Storm might give the audience "a little surprise performance."

This presentation is being sponsored by the Convocations Committee. Her performance is free to activity card holders and $1.25 to the general public. Tickets may be picked up at Ye Olde Swect Shoppe.

Carpool service set for students

Through the efforts of the Black Students' Union and Student Services, with cooperation from radio station WLYV and the Three Rivers Coordinating Council, a computerized carpool service will be available to all students, faculty and staff.

The carpool forms and drop boxes will be located at the following sites: Switchboard, Kettler Hall; Main Lobby, Neff Hall; Circulation Desk, library; and the Candy Counter, Student Union.

Forms can be picked up at these locations starting Monday, February 11, 1974.

Everyone responding to this serviced is encouraged to fill out the form at one of the above locations and leave the form in the drop box. Initially there will be a two or three week collection period, then on Friday, February 22, all collected forms to date will be taken to the Three Rivers Coordinating Council where the information will be key punched and fed into the computer.

Next, each participant will receive through the mail a print-out listing at least six but not more than sixteen names of people (who are members of the campus family only) who live in their elementary school district or geographic location. These names will only be people who filled out and returned the carpool form.

Editorially Speaking

Faculty mistrust

The recent independence vote by the Purdue faculty was very significant, but not at face value. The vote was 59-50 against independence, but the true significance lies not in the fact that independence was voted down.

First of all, the vote was very close. A change in only five votes would have produced an endorsement for complete independence. When one removes the six administrators who were constitutionally eligible to vote – presumably all voted and against independence – the difference is a mere three votes.

The fact that the vote was so close after the announcement of the super-chancellor agreement is also significant. Those 50 pro-independence votes do not say much for the integrity of the universities' administrations. This would indicate that nearly half of the Purdue faculty have no confidence in the words of their own president.

A third factor is that this vote comes on the eve of academic autonomy for Purdue departments. Many professors apparently do not view even an autonomous relationship with their Lafayette colleagues as entirely beneficial for IU-PU programs.

The vote did show that the faculty are still seriously divided over what the future should hold for this campus. The advent of the super-chancellor apparently has done little to subside this divisiveness.

The vote lends credibility to perception that the super-chancellor is already chosen and that the search and screen committee is wasting its time to provide a front of legitimacy for the pre-chosen candidate.

There still exists great mistrust for the central administrations. Presidents Ryan and Hansen had better give priority to removing this mistrust, or, by their failure to do anything, they will indict themselves of the worst of these suspicions.

IN BLACK AND WHITE

Committees

By RICHARD SOKOLOWSKI

A faculty member at one of the leading universities was being interviewed.

- Dr. Busyvery, what is the secret of excellency in your profession.

- Dear sir, it is three fold, and namely: teaching, research and administrative duties.

- Could you describe each of them?

- Gladly. Let's take myself as example. I am a chairman of three committees, vice-chairman of six, and acting chairman of nine. I was also elected a member of thirteen other essential university sub-committees and organizations. As to research, I am presently completing an extensive report on semantic dynamics in university releases and faculty meetings' minutes.

- And the third part of your activities.

- Oh, yes. I am also teaching. Indeed, my schedule is a very heavy one, and I am hoping to have it reduced two-thirds, having just introduced a motion to be discussed in our new over-load teaching committee.

- I am sure that your institution ensures a high quality of services due to the presence of such distinguished educators as yourself. But to make a more perfect balance, could you comment on difficulties encountered?

- I am very happy you asked that question. We are in need of a clearer policy concerning committees. Many a faculty forgets which committees he serves as a chairman, vice-chairman or member, which creates confusion due to small rostrums. Also, it often has happened in the past to have the same professor was scheduled to appear at several committees at the same time, but this will be avoided thanks to our brand new $1,000,000 million computer in the basement. In the research area we are still lagging, but I have suggested that our young faculty who are not yet fully participating in active academic life, prepare a study in depth of the university's releases and minutes, to make sure that the staff knows which decision it has implemented over the last five decades. A multi-volume dictionary of committees and its members would be also helpful. In addition, in this period of shortages of all kinds, we could introduce a new technology of recycling the minutes papers. In return the faculty would have increased substantially their income due to the sale of the accumulated inter-university mail, which at present occupies three-fourths of our office space. There is also a word to be said about our students. In spite of the fact that fifty per cent were invited to sit in on our meetings as active observers, they have shown a considerable amount of apathy.

- Thank you very much indeed, Dr. Busyvery. To end our interview on a lighter note, could you tell our readers something about your family and your hobbies.

- With the greatest pleasure, sir. I like to water my vegetable garden. Unfortunately, with the present energy crisis, and myself being so busy during the day, I can't do it any more, due to the shortage of flashlights. Last night I watered my son's tricycle by mistake.

- And your family, sir?

- Oh, of course. I have a charming wife, and, I think...three kids...Excuse me. Hallo! This is he...Sir, I must leave immediately. I entirely forgot I was elected to head the special committee on improving the punctuality of the meetings and they have been waiting for me for the past half an hour.

Author's note: All resemblance with IU-Purdue Campus in Ft. Wayne is purely incidental.

Editor's note: We certainly agree.

Spirit lifter

By RUTH STAFFORD PEALE

We accept with little thought the wonders man has brought forth from the natural world.

As you contemplate your life, realize there is a spiritual power available that brings our wonders in your own experience. And one is that you can handle anything.

"I can do all things through Christ which strentheneth me." Philippians 4:13

Chance of dying is deterrent

Editor's Note: This is the second of two stories arguing for and against the death penalty.

By DENNIS McCARTHY

LOS ANGELES (CNS) – "When I was 12 years old and living in another part of the country, I bought a mail order rifle with the express intent of killing my stepfather.

"I remember being tremendously enraged at him because of the way he would constantly taunt me and I knew that someday I would sit in the loft of the barn and shoot him dead as he walked back to the house."

This statement could have come from thousands of homicidal persons in state penitentiaries throughout the country or possibly from the hundreds of thousands of potential homicidals in our society.

But it did not.

It is a statement made by the former medical director of the Los Angeles County Probation Department and now staff psychiatrist at Glendale Adventist Hospital, Dr. Henry Haye.

What stopped the doctor from pulling the trigger in 1942, he says, was the thought of dying – of giving his life in order to take that of his stepfather's.

"In my opinion there's no doubt that capital punishment is a deterrent. It certainly was for me," he said.

"The death penalty is one more of those walls which we need to structure for the people. We live in a free society, but the needs of that society dictate a certain amount of getting along and being able to live with one another.

"When you set these boundaries, there must be a lot of freedom to act within, but there also must be a limit.

"And that limit must be something that can be recognized as real and firm before people will respond to it," he said.

"And no other law written is as final and absolute as the death penalty. If you do this, this will happen, period."

Aside from setting the boundaries, they must also be strictly maintained, he said.

"You don't put boundaries on people and say do the best you can. You also have to come in and support them. If you don't, there will always be a number of people who will begin to explore and go beyond

"Once you have someone who is willing to take the chance, you run the danger of having a widening or modeling effect in the society," he said.

"Other persons, especially young people, may try to model this behavior in stepping outside the limits and trying to emulate lawbreakers.

"If the only deterrent is a lenient court and the possibility of a stretch in prison then the chances for this become even greater," he said.

"But in dealing with the death penalty you have the situation where the potential homicide can recognize the definitiveness and absoluteness of it and begin to respond accordingly.

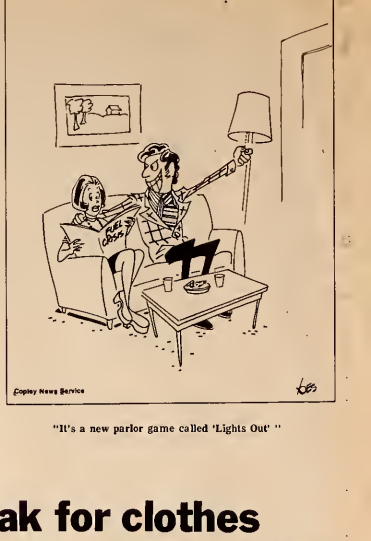
"Likewise, anything that is indefinite is hard to develop a set of reactions to," he said.

Such indefiniteness can be found in the courts, Dr. Haye said. "If a person commits a crime, they should be found guilty whether they are insane or under great emotional stress

"After the trial then the extenuating circumstances come into play and the person can be helped, but first the court must take the hard line," he said.

Dr. Haye says he believes a harder line and less chance of parole for a convicted homicide would also act as a deterrent.

"But, in the end, the most final sort of statement that can be made by society is death," he said.



"It's a new parlor game called 'Lights Out' "

CALL ME MS.

Tax break for clothes

By AUDREY GELLIS

Is a woman's office dress intended primarily for modesty, warmth, sexual attractiveness or status? According to the Internal Revenue Service, every answer but the last is correct.

Granted that women have a reasonable desire to be noticed by men, the claim that this is all that motivates a woman selecting an "office wardrobe" runs absolutely counter to the facts. Nurses and beauticians wear anything but shapeless sacks, yet IRS doesn't disallow deductions for uniforms when they enhance the wearer's beauty. Clothing for the office is a uniform of another sort.

Businesses may deny it, but every woman holding down a job with any degree of public contact knows that her appearance counts almost as much as her performance. "You are your company's image," fashion magazines counsel in their career issues, and the message is clear up and down the line: the secretary who looks like she stepped out of Vogue gets a higher corporate assignment than the less showy sister. And we all know where the woman who comes to work neat and clean in a drab but sensible ensemble ends up – typing behind the file cabinets.

For a woman in the communications field, the pressure is even fiercer. She has to project the sweet smell of success while she's still struggling on a woman's meager salary. When a boss says (as mine often did) "look especially pretty tomorrow, important people are coming," that means "wear something that looks chic and expensive."

While women are disallowed deductions for dressing for the job, they work in offices where every cent of the plush carpeting, Scandinavian modern furniture and original works of art are tax deductible. So is the interior decorator's fee. Now any office can function with sensible metal desks, used filing cabinets and some nice bank calendars to enhance the pleasant institutional green of the walls. However, goes the argument which IRS has bought, who would want to do business with a firm that couldn't maintain an expensive facade?

Don't try deducting your Gucci shoes or Vuitton bag even if you work in the fashion industry. But your boss can deduct the difference between a Ford and a Cadillac if a status symbol is deemed necessary to maintain his image as the successful businessman. And, of course, the chauffeur's salary from 9 to 5 is also a business expense. What would a potential client think of someone who had to drive his own car?

You can't deduct the cost of the outfit you bought to go job-hunting in, but Mr. fatcat businessman charges off to Uncle Sam the bill for his new yacht (plus the cost of crew) if he invites prospective customers aboard. And IRS doesn't even ask if the models, starlets, bunnies and assorted playmates also invited to cruise make the trip business or pleasure.

But the wardrobe you scrimped and saved for so you would look like the girl in the Glamor "Dream Job" feature, that is clearly for your own personal pleasure as far as IRS is concerned. It would seem only elementary fairness to be allowed to deduct a part of its cost, some portion of its depreciation, or at the very least the dry-cleaning bills for maintaining it. But not a cent is allowed.

The reason for this inequity is hardly obscure. Men hold more power than women and rich men more power than other men. As has been noted many times, our tax laws are written mainly to the advantage of rich men. Why should these men press for the recognition of clothing as the status symbol it is, when there is much higher ante for them and when, moreover, such a deduction would benefit every little secretary. Somebody's got to pay taxes.

As for the man at the bottom of the ladder, in the days of women's greatest oppression, when dictatorial chic made each season's fashion instantly obsolescent, the male's business attire was the perennial gray flannel suit.

Now that men's fashions are becoming as highly styled as women's, looking like a fashionplate will eventually become the financial burden to men that it has been to women. Then we may see a recognition in our tax laws that the maintenance of status is not a business expense limited to the rich.

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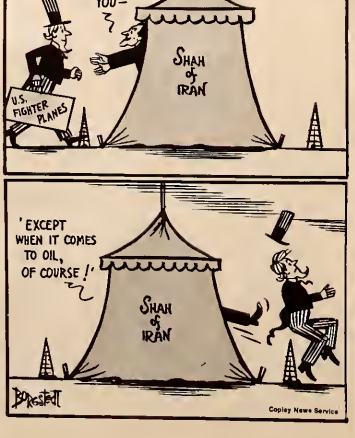
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FOOTNOTES: A CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

Foreign aid questioned

By J. EDWARD ROUSH
U. S. Congressman

Although a longer and more detailed report will be available to you, I would like to submit this very brief report on my trip to Central and South America. The trip was taken during the congressional recess and covered fifteen days. It was an official working trip made as a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. The Subcommittee handles the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Bill which this past year totaled $5.8 billion. As a critic of that program I have the responsibility of seeking all of the knowledge and understanding I can possibly acquire on the cost of each of the many programs, whether or not the programs are effective, and above all whether or not the best interests of the United States are being served.

To get some feel for all of this I visited two countries in Central America and two countries in South America. My instructions to those planning the trip were simple. "I want no cocktail parties, no receptions, and no formal office briefings. I want to go out into the countryside where the projects are. I want to talk to the people in charge and I want to talk to those who are supposedly the beneficiaries of the programs."

My instructions were followed. I did get out into the countryside and I did see where the money was actually being spent. I visited businessmen, farmers, teachers, doctors, engineers, government officials and peasants. I saw public works projects, schools, hospitals, clinics, farms, universities, fisheries and reclamation projects. I saw places where our money had been the stimulus for the local economy for years. I saw areas where we are just beginning to influence the economy...I saw grateful people and I saw those who were complaining because we were not doing more. I saw an expression of American compassion in Managua where a little more than a year ago a terrible earthquake destroyed a large city killing over ten thousand people and leaving fifty thousand families homeless. I also saw us doing things for others which we seem so reluctant to do for our own people...such as the building of schools, hospitals and roads...such as providing housing, education and medical care.

I came home with the feeling that we are certainly a nation which has been blessed. I came home knowing that there is indescribable need in the world. I also came home knowing that we must establish priorities and as much as our help is needed we must ask ourselves whether or not the best interests of our own country are being served by what we do in those far places. I am going to have many questions to ask of those responsible for these foreign aid programs when they appear before my subcommittee this coming year for in so many instances – not all – I come to the inescapable conclusions that the best interests of the United States were not being served by our foreign aid programs.

Quotes to remember

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

A human being: an ingenious assemblage of portable plumbing.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

I was never allowed to read the popular American children's books of my day because, as my mother said, the children spoke bad English without the author's knowing it.

EDITH WHARTON

Course for law students

A practice skills course for lawyers and senior law students to assist in the transition to legal practice will be offered this spring at Indiana-Purdue. The course, sponsored by the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association and the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum, will be brought to the campus via closed circuit television through the Indiana Higher Education Telecommunication System.

Two terms make up the course and the sponsors are planning to produce it annually. Subjects will not be duplicated between the spring and fall terms and each term will be videotaped in eight sessions with expert lawyers instructing the subjects. The starting time of each session will be Mondays at 5:30 p.m.

The spring term will begin March 4 and will end April 29. Various sessions include Initial Client Interview, March 4; Ethical Programs, March 11; Family Law, March 18; Civil Procedures, March 25; Continuation of Civil Procedures, April 1; Estate Planning, April 8; Estate Administration, April 22; Enforcement of Judgments and Pursuant Debt Collection and the Injunction, April 29.

Additional information may be obtained or interested persons may register by contacting William Glynn, Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum, 735 West New York St., Indianapolis, Ind 46202.

Douglas bans coverage of campus speech

A ban on news coverage of his recent campus speech at the U. of Wisconsin-Whitewater was requested by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Local reporters did cover the event as a public discussion, but tape recorders were banned in compliance with Justice Douglas' contract for the speaking engagement. He told newsmen that his remarks had been recorded, then unethically edited in the past.

J.W. Apple, a White House correspondent for the "New York Times" similarly banned the release of portions of his Denison U. address to national news media.

At Apple's request, certain controversial remarks were omitted from the releases given to the wire services by the U.'s public information office and the student radio station was not allowed to honor NBC News' request for a tape the students had made of the speech.

In the address, Apple had made startling predictions about forthcoming testimony of one Watergate figure, some of which have proved to be totally incorrect

6,663 students on campus

Total enrollment of credit students for the spring semester at Indiana-Purdue is 6,663, an increase of 1.4 per cent over the same period last year, it was announced by Dr. David Skelton, I.U.-Purdue director of the Division of Admissions and Records

Total credit hours are 59,457 as compared to 58,307 in January, 1973.

Undergraduate students enrolled number 5,380, an increase of 2.8 per cent over last year at this time, and graduate students number 1,283, a decrease of 3.9 per cent over the spring 1973 semester.

Music story errors made

In the January 31 issue of the Communicator, there were several errors in the article concerning the music department.

The Music Therapy program and the three other new music degrees were all approved on December 13, 1973. Last week's article asserted that the programs were only in the making

There was also a mistake regarding the faculty heads of the division of music. The correct positions and faculty heads are: Masson Robertson, piano; Susannah Onwood, cello; David Jones, violin; James Arter, music theory; and Carolyn Backus, voice.

Smugglers wear platform shoes

The latest fashion trend for men and women smugglers of heroin, cocaine and marijuana is platform shoes with hollowed out heels.

Customs officials at Heathrow Airport in London discovered hauls of drugs in three pairs when they searched their owners.



Pilfering cafeteria silverware! ARA officials estimate utensil losses at 15 pieces per day or approximately 2,700 pieces per school year.

photo by John Garrett

Baby food for college students

College students may seem an unlikely market for a product such as baby food. But a Chicago company with an all-encompassing name, New School of Youth Marketing and Other Phenomena, Inc., doesn't think so.

They're currently working with the Gerber baby food company on a test advertising campaign which promotes baby food as a tasty, convenient and healthy snack food for students. The ad, which is running on six campuses, carries the headline "Baby Power" and a ten-cents-off coupon.

New School is an advertising representative for campus newspapers. They specialize in handling pre-printed inserts such as the colorful Standard Oil and Pabst posters which have been distributed through student newspapers. They also serve as consultants to national advertisers in the creation and placement of campaigns aimed at the youth market.

New School's latest project will be seen around the country during the week of March 18 when 500,000 copies of a new vehicle for distributing samples of national products will be carried in campus newspapers. The 17 by 22 inch poster will contain descriptions of 16 consumer products, nine for men and nine for women. By returning $1 in the attached reply envelope, a student will receive nine different samples from the advertisers.

The president of New School, John Speelstra, says his sampling program differs in several ways from the boxes of samples presently sold or given out through campus bookstores. Students will have several options in their sample package – choosing either a two-bladed or regular razor, dry- or oily-hair shampoo, for examples. Also, he says, advertisers will have much better control over the sampling project because they will receive computerized lists of the participants, breakdowns of products requested and other market statistics for research purposes. The program is scheduled to be repeated next fall with a distribution of 3,000,000 sampling posters.

New School has also compiled a "College Newspaper Buying Guide" listing the 500 largest student newspapers along with cost, demographic and other marketing data for each paper. The "Guide" is available to NOCR readers without charge.

Campaign regulations controversial topic

INDIANAPOLIS (ICPA) – Perhaps the most controversial piece of legislation any state legislature is acting upon this year concerns campaign regulations. Indiana is no exception.

Currently Hoosier legislators are studying two separate bills designed to develop guidelines for financing political campaigns. One, passed by the House, would require all state representatives (including senators) to disclose their financial records if requested. The Senate measure would require the same of all state officials.

Gov. Otis Bowen feels the latter is the stronger and in a recent interview explained his feelings on the issue of ethics and politicians

"I have been on record all along stating we need an ethics bill for people in public life and the exact features of it will combine thinking and judgment of the entire General Assembly," said Bowen.

Bowen stated he had no objections to the Senate ethics bill which he views as the one to go rather than the House version. The bill has been criticized as being weaker than the House bill, but Bowen believes it is at least a beginning and can be strengthened in the future.

Bowen said he was unaware of (and did not comment on) a letter Atty. Gen. Theodore Sendak sent to several senators. The letters issued a warning to the senators not to pass any ethics legislation which did not include all public earning over $15,000. The Senate bill does not require financial disclosures.

Restructuring of the assembly, to make it more responsive to the people, has also been talked of during the last few sessions. Much discussion over the need for a yearly session of the General Assembly has been heard among legislators and reporters this session.

Bowen was asked if a 10-day session for budgetary matters during the off year would only be sufficient in conducting state business. Bowen thinks not.

"Ten days isn't long enough. Just the very mechanics of the way bills are handled would preclude any 10-day session," commented Bowen.

He said he believes 30 days to be the shortest the sessions can be and still function well. "I don't believe we should shorten it too much because people have the right to be heard, the right to know what is being brought up. Ten days just doesn't allow people enough time," said Bowen.

Bowen said it would be foolish to limit it just to budgetary matters because that way you would have the majority of the legislators sitting around with nothing to do while the Ways and Means and Finance committees vote on budgetary matters."

The contents of the short session would be decided on the urgency of the issue plus anything else that was necessary, but not quite so urgent that it could not be handled in the time framework of the Assembly, he said.

Another piece of controversial legislation in Indiana is the phosphate repeater. The measure would repeal Indiana's ban on phosphate laundry detergents. Bowen does not welcome the idea, and he would not approve the measure.

"My first impression is no, simply because it has not been tried long enough yet. I believe the majority of the people are satisfied with the detergents which have replaced the phosphate ones," said Bowen.

However, the most overwhelming proof for Bowen is from the State Board of Health whose investigations have shown the amount of phosphates in sewage and in streams reduced.

Bowen said there are some areas in the state, particularly the North Central portion, where phosphate levels have dropped up to 75 per cent.

Supports 55 m.p.h.

Bowen discusses energy problems

INDIANAPOLIS (ICPA) – We read daily how the energy crisis is affecting our lifestyles and a good part of an interview recently with Gov. Otis Bowen concerned Indiana's state energy problems.

The first question posed concerning the lowering of the speed limit to 55 miles per hour, in particular, whether it could be enforced.

"Whatever it takes to get it that way and make an enforceable law is all right with me. I have no quarrel with however it gets done," said Bowen. Bowen continued to say he thought the Indiana State Police would be able to arrest violators of the lowered speed limit. "The thing isn't a constitutional thing, I think that is what Sen Benjamin's after and I don't think there would be any question about it unless somebody took through the courts," said Bowen. Sen. Adam Benjamin, Jr., D-Gary, had earlier questioned whether an executive order could be enforced

Bowen said he favors a lowering of automobile premiums as "one of the side effects of lowering speed limits just like cutting down of fatalities on the highways is a great side effect." As to the exact cutback in insurance rates, Bowen said, "we have to have some experiences first."

Bowen suggested the setting of some smaller figure in regards to reduction and then make adjustments as they develop experience.

Announcing in his State of the State address on Jan. 7, that the energy leaders from 15 Midwestern states were to meet in Indianapolis Jan. 29 and 30, Bowen commented.

"We feel we have common problems and we want to develop a Midwestern energy policy. So that we can have more influence to what the federal policy will be."

Bowen said that he recognized strength in unions and if the midwestern states do have these common problems and if the Midwest can seek common solutions, "then we can all work together to get what is best for our citizens."

"We want them to develop a policy which is flexible enough to be of value not only to us but to other areas in the nation," said Bowen.

In a follow-up question relating to energy, Bowen was asked if he favors legislation which would create bike trails throughout the state. "Yes, I have stated earlier I felt they should be investigated and I have asked the Department of Natural Resources and our highways to investigate," said Bowen.

But energy did not consume the entire period of the interview, as the subject shifted to that annual debate, phosphate laundry detergents.

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photo by Jack Crance

"It was there in my eye just a minute ago." Members from both varsity squads conduct a futile search for Dean Putt's contact lens early in the second half Saturday. IU-Gary annexed a 94-78 success over Indiana-Purdue.

:Cage varsity registers fifth season triumph

By REX PUTT

The Mastodons displayed their finest teamwork of the year as they defeated IU-South Bend 100-97 in a college basketball game at the former Central High School gymnasium Friday night.

The Mastodons placed five men in double figures and out-rebounded the opposition 56-36 as they won their fifth game of the year.

The Mastodons scored first in the contest on a basket by Dan Grussing, but the visitors from South Bend came back strongly and jumped into a 10-4 lead. The teams began trading baskets with Gary Gray scoring frequently from underneath for the Mastodons, and the Hubbard brothers leading the South Bend offense.

Dean Putt hit several outside shots, and' Grussing, Gray, and Rex Putt went strongly to the boards as the hosts fought back to knot the score at 28. The teams exchanged several baskets, and then the Mastodons hit a hot spell as they jumped out into a six-point lead. Gray again led the surge that enabled the hosts to gain a 44-38 lead with four minutes left in the first half.

Forseeing a runaway, the South Bend coach had his team go into a full court press, and it proved quite effective, as the Mastodons made several errors that allowed the visitors to regain the lead at 47-46. South Bend held on for a 51-48 lead at half.

Indiana-Purdue got the second half tip and immediately went down and scored, but not until there were 14 minutes remaining did big center Dan Grussing hit a jumper to put the Mastodons ahead. It was a lead which they never relinquished, even though the visitors were able to tie the score at several spots.

Behind the superb passing of guards Brown, Curry, and D. Putt, the big men Gray, Grussing, R. Ptt, and Peterson were able to score consistently underneath. Gray, who played a superb first half, got into early foul troubte and sat out much of the second half, but his replacement, Dave Peterson, took over where Gray left off

Dan Grussing scored 12 second-half poiats and played excellent board game for the hosts. It was his accurate shooting around the foul lane that kep the Mastodons a step ahead of their opposition.

Even though the hosts led most of the second half, they were given a scare when Calvin Hubbard led a South Bend retaliation that tied the score at 93. With only 1:30 remaining, the Mastodons scored again, only to have Hubbard come back with a 10-foot banker to even it up. Al Curry drew a foul the next time down court, and calmly sank both free throws. The visitors again went to Hubbard, but a well-executed defensive play by Peterson drew an offensive foul that was Hubbard's fifth and disqualifying foul.

South Bend quickly got the ball back, but Al Curry's quick hands knocked it loose and forward Rex Putt tied up a South Bend player in the scramble for the ball. On the jump ball with 26 second left and a two-point Mastodon lead, the Mastodons performed a miraculous play that assured the victory. Putt tipped the ball down to Brown who whirled and heaved it to Al Curry, streaking down the court for a wide open lay-up.

South Bend scored unopposed with eight seconds left, and the Mastodons called a time out. Meanwhile, a South Bend player drew a technical faul by arguing with the referees.

Cool Gary Gray dropped in the technical free-throw to give the hosts a 100-97 lead, and the Mastodons tossed the ball in bounds to Brown who dribbled out the clock.

Grussing and R. Putt led the balanced attack with 20 points each, while Gray added 19. Dean Putt and Peterson added 15 and 12, respectively.

Calvin Hubbard led the visitors with 34 points, and Ivory and Rich Hubbard contributed 23 and 17, respectively.

Indiana Purdue			
Grussing	9	2	20
Rex Putt	10	0	20
Grey	8	3	19
Dean Putt	6	3	15
Peterson	6	0	12
Brown	3	0	6
Curry	1	2	4
Mend'hall	2	0	4
	45	10	100

Indiana South Bend			
C Hubbard	15	4	34
Ivory	10	3	23
R Hubbard	7	3	17
Rice	4	3	11
Zunk	4	0	8
	40	13	93



photo by Jack Crance

Freshman varsity cager Dave Peterson talfies two in action against IU-Gary Saturday afternoon. Gentleman George Weirmeister's Indiana-Purdue crew has two tilts remaining in what has been a 5-20 campaign thus far.

Soak up sun and play ball

Winter ball is a great opportunity for major league baseball players to stay in shape and improve their games

Santurce, Puerto Rico recently fielded a squad which included Terry Crowley (Rangers, 1B), Ron Cash (Tigers, 2B), Dave Kingman (Giants, 3B), Charlie Sands and Mickey Rivers (Angels, C and Of), and George Hendrick (Indians, OF).

Among the hurlers were Mike Cuellar (Orioles), Ed Farmer (Tigers), Mike Strahler (Brewers), and Steve Dunning (Rangers).

IU-Gary hands Tuskers loss

A lost contact lens was decisive as the Mastodons were defeated by IU-Gary 94-78 in a college basketball game Saturday afternoon at the loser's gym.

Dean Putt's deadiy outside shooting propelled the hosts to a 38-36 half-time lead. Early in the second half with the score still very close, however, Putt got a finger in the eye and lost a contact lense

With the minor handicap his shooting was thrown off, and he therefore saw little action the rest of the way. His replacement was unable to successfully fill his shoes, and the Mastodon offense was slightly hindered.

The tempo of the game was increased considerably in the early stages of the second half, as both teams began to go toward the bucket.

Finally, the visitars scored six unanswered points, and opened a lead that was to last the rest of the game.

Rex Putt, Gray, and Dean Putt all scored in the upper teens for the Mastodons.

SPORTS SHOTS



By PHIL HARTMANN

SUPER JOCK BROCK

Brock Able is presently in his second stint as student body president of Indiana-Purdue. He is of the easy-going type and can usually be found in his niche in the student government complex discussing uh....relevant topics with student officials and friends.

Through the misfortune of an auto accident, Brock is confined to a wheelchair. But that's hardly enough to keep him isolated from the sports scene.

He coached one of the past year's best intramural football squads and is now beginning his fourth campaign as coach of the intramural basketball Super Jocks. His cage coaching record presently stands at 31-7 for three years plus, and most of those losing efforts were close -- overtime close.

His best year? "The team's best year had to be in 1972 when we went 9-1 and placed second in the post-season tournament."

That year the Posse was the only squad able to handle Brock's charges. In the tourney a 71-70 setback followed an overtime loss (both to the now-departed Posse) with handed the Super Jocks a second-place finish.

This year each of 30 squads are scheduled to play only five games during the eight-week intramural span. How does Brock react to that?

"In 1972 there were 22 teams which played 10 regular season games each. And last year there were 24 teams playing 11 games each before the tourney."

"This year there are 180 guys playing five games all year. Five games is ridiculous. For one thing, it's going to lead to a lot of forefeits because if a team loses two games, they know they're out of the (post season) tournament.

"Why not have two gyms for more games? The interest is there."

He suggests a three division-ten team set-up where each entry plays all others in the division for a total of nine contests. Brock claims that with the short schedule and total point spreads possibly affecting playoff berths, "Some teams might have to humiliate other teams to get into the tourney for more action if nothing else. And it's supposed to be a league where guys go out and play for a good time, not to run up a socre."

One of the six teams in the Super Jocks' division, Gemini, collected triumphs in each of its first two tilts. But last week the Jocks opened their season by blasting Gemini, 61-42.

Brock has organized the Super Jocks squads in each of his four years, this year plucking six members of his intramural football team for cage duty. Of his 1974 crew he says, "I can't single anyone out for mention. Like Vince Lombardi said when asked how many blacks he had on the team, 'I don't know. But we're all Packers.' "

Brock states that one of the most important things that must be done well to be a success in intramural basketball in controlling the running clock. "I think I know how to use that clock."

He says that valuable time can be eaten up at such points as the free throw line or crossing the ten-second time line. "And most teams have trouble controlling the game by the clock."

A bit of game philosophy: "I love defense. If you can stop them before they shoot, you can better control the clock and the game."

And how does Brock feel toward the referees? "I rarely give any flak to the refs. And if I do, I always preface it with 'sir.' Intramural refs let things go unless someone complains."

In 1972 technical fouls on the Super Jocks played a key role in sending them down to defeat in one tilt against the Posse. So now Brock attaches a severe penalty to anyone, including himself of course, who draws a technical for something like saying one of them dirty words.

"If a guy gets a technical foul for just raising his arms in the air or something like that, I won't penalize him." But almost anything else will invoke the penalty: a pitcher of beer for each member of the squad.

And that brings up a story which took place in 1972. "We played Dr. Ed Leonard's team and a keg of beer had been bet on the game. 'The Great Water Buffalo' had a guy playing for him named Jim Whitt. We couldn't stop Whitt but we beat the team by one point in overtime.

"That Leonard has never paid up." You should have seen Brock sizzle after that one.

Able says this year will probably be his last at Indiana-Purdue. "I hope to be accepted at Illinois and get a physical education degree for coaching. If I get what I want and get to coach, I can prove that handicaps can coach."

This writer wishes all the luck in the world to Brock Able. Here's hoping he will get accepted to Illinois (Indiana at Bloomington has no facilities for handicaps, according to Brock) and will work hard to achieve that goal of which he speaks.

If you see him on campus, stop and wish him the best.

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